

The Fun of the Thing.

ROOT, HOG, OR DIE.

I'll tell you of a story, that happened long ago:
The English came to America—supposed you all do know;
They couldn't whip the Yankee boys; I'll tell you the reason why.

Uncle Sam made them sing, ROOT, HOG, OR DIE!
John Bull sat in Boston, as you shall plainly see,
Fifty large ships loaded close up with tea;
The Yankees wouldn't pay the tax; I'll tell you the reason why.

Why?
The Yankee boys made them sing, ROOT, HOG, OR DIE!
They first sent out armies on the top of Bunker Hill;
But when they got to fighting, I guess they got their fill;
They couldn't whip the Yankee boys; I'll tell you the reason why.

Why?
The Yankee boys made them sing, ROOT, HOG, OR DIE!
Then they sent out Washington at Yorktown;
There the Yankees moved them down like grass from the ground;
General Cornwallis gave up his sword; I'll tell you the reason why.

Why?
General Washington made them sing, ROOT, HOG, OR DIE!
Then they went to Baltimore, forty years ago;
If the don't keep quiet, he'll surely have a row;
For we're bound to have Cuba; I'll tell you the reason why.

Why?
Uncle Sam made them sing, ROOT, HOG, OR DIE!
The Kansas ladies, they are so very grand,
With their pretty little feet, and their gloves upon their hands;
Their big boys' shirts, and their bonnets, how they fly—
GO IT, LADIES—ROOT, HOG, OR DIE!

Looking down a dandy,—"I was dining at a hotel in Philadelphia," writes a gentleman of Knoxville, Tenn., "and sitting next opposite Gideon Henderson, who was on a semi-annual tour to the North to buy goods. He had two young ladies from this State under his charge, and one of them was sitting on each side of Mr. Henderson at table. Directly in front of him sat a dandy, who, having finished his soup, raised his eye glass and stared steadily, first at one and then at the other of the ladies. Mr. Henderson seized a heavy glass tumbler, and I thought was going to spoil the fellow's profile by hurling it at his head; but instead of that, he brought it to his own eye and looked deliberately through the bottom of it at the top of the scamp in front of him. The attention of the company was fixed upon the fellow; a general giggle began and grew, till he was compelled to quit the table and the room, in the midst of the jeers of the guests."

ANECDOTE.—A newspaper printed in Boston, fifty odd years ago, stated that a crowd had been caught by a person in London, New Hampshire, and learned to speak a number of words. Having strayed from home, he lit on the corner of a barn, where a girl was milking beneath. Upon seeing him, she bawled out, "I am coming, I am coming." The girl, supposing she had been sold to the "old one," scampered off and reported what she had seen. The elders of a certain religious society assembled and adjured the crowd to depart, who happened to be in the humor of saying, "I'm going, I'm going." This caused a general shout of joy, but their merriment was considerably dampened by his crowing's declaring, "I'll call as I come back," to avert which they obtained three weeks of fasting and prayer.

One evening Tom Sheridan, sitting with his father over a bottle, was complaining of the emptiness of his pocket. The Right Hon. Manager jocularly told him to go on the highway.

"I have tried that already," said he, "but without success."

"Aye! how?" said his father.

"Why," resumed Tom, "I stopped a caravan full of passengers, who assured me they had not a farthing, as they all belonged to Drury Lane Theatre, and could not get a penny of their salary!"

Not so bad.—The Chicago papers tell the following with characteristic unctious, and we are sure our readers will enjoy and understand the lady's exalted idea of Georgia:

A lady, formerly a resident in Georgia, very much discontented with Mississippi life, and longing to return to her native land, was shouting at camp-meeting last year, and became so exceedingly happy that she exclaimed, "I feel as like I was in Georgia."

Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner, struck each other.

"Oh, dear," said Smith, "how you made my head ring."

"That's a sign it's hollow," said Brown.

"Didn't yours ring?" said Smith.

"No," said Brown.

"Then that's a sign it's cracked," replied his friend.

A Foe to Graphic Art.—A gentleman showing a friend his portrait, admirably done by the photographic process, "It is very well," said his friend, returning it to him, "but the fact is, I hate the style altogether." "But why, my good sir?" "Because," replied the other, "it is a foe to graphic art!" The gentleman however, is probably in favor of free knowledge-y.

One of the Partington family, a niece or an aunt of Mrs. Partington, wishes to know why, if a part of February and March are Lent they cannot be returned in July or August. She says it would be quite congenial to her feelings, while she is conspiring in the heat of dog days.—Toledo Blade.

A ROUGH DIAMOND.—Sir David Baird was notorious for his roughness. His mother said, when she heard of his being taken prisoner at Seringapatam, and of the prisoners being chained together, two and two, "God help the man that's tied to my David!"

"The moon," said a total abstinence, "is not quite a teetotaler; but she lets her moderation be known to all men, for she only fills her horn once a month." "Then she fills it with something very strong," observed a by-stander, "for I have seen her half-gone!"

For the Farmer.

Protecting Grain.

There is an immense loss to the farmers of the West, caused by exposure of grain in the shock after harvest. No one who does not travel much, can form an idea of the quantity that is then exposed to the weather, many of the shocks having lost their caps by the wind, or being otherwise deranged, so that a large portion of the grain is exposed to every rain that comes, which will finally result in a total loss of a considerable portion of it, and the quality of the remainder will be greatly impaired. We have recently traveled through several hundred miles of the best wheat growing sections of the West and find thousands of acres of grain thus exposed. While in Buffalo, N. Y., the inquiry was several times made, why is it that so much of the wheat from Kentucky and other Western States, then coming into that market, is sprouted? A number of samples of otherwise beautiful grain, were shown us that were considerably grown. Besides what is lost in the field, that which is shipped to market in this condition, will not bring the full market price, and the loss in the aggregate, to the country the present season, will be many thousands of dollars.

Two years ago the complaint of sprouted wheat was almost universal, and in some sections the evil was so great that many farmers could not procure sufficient sound wheat to sow. The present season has not been so wet but that wheat generally could have been secured in good condition, had proper precautions been taken.

This evil is increasing to a great extent every year, when the season proves a wet one. The old eastern farmers generally secure their grain in much better condition. When not threshed immediately after harvest, it is either put into barns or stacked. The difficulties attending the Western settler, and the small value in former years placed upon the grain crop, have led to many neglectful habits which, from the present price of grain, and its increasing value, should lead to an immediate reform in this respect. When grain is not to be threshed immediately it should either be stored into barns, or it should be stacked as soon as its condition will warrant its safety. The labor of this is but small, while the saving would be great. The loss sustained throughout the country in 1856 by wheat exposed to the weather after harvest, was sufficient to pay the cost of thousands of barns that would last for generations. True economy requires an improvement in this respect.

Storing Potatoes for Winter.

In no former season has so large a crop of potatoes been grown in the West, nor have they ever been of better size and finer quality. When potatoes mature late in the season, and the weather is dry, they retain their good qualities much longer than when they mature early, and the summer afterwards proves wet. When these are dug and put away for winter, they are injured by heat, germinated in the pile, and they sprout and become watery and of inferior quality. The most perfect method of keeping potatoes in winter, is in a dry house above the freezing temperature. In our August number for 1856, we gave the plan of a potato house calculated to preserve the crop in the most perfect order, and with much less labor than is required to bury them in the ordinary way, and in this house they are accessible at all times when the weather will admit of their removal.

When potatoes are to be put away in pits, care should be taken to keep them as dry as possible, and to ventilate the pile so that no confined air shall remain. The best method is to select a high, dry ridge, and when the pile is formed, give it a thick covering of straw, grass or stalks, with a sufficient thickness of earth to render them secure from frost, and then cover the whole with plank so as to turn off the water into trenches, which should surround the heap. In forming the pile, a tube, or several of them, according to the length of the pit, should be extended into the body of the heap, and reach to the top of the earth, for the escape of heated air. These may be five or six inches square, and, in very cold weather, the opening should be closed with a bundle of straw or hay. Without this precaution, potatoes that are designed for seed are as much injured as if they were intended for the table. Before planting time they are so much grown and their strength and vigor are so much exhausted, that the second growth is much weaker than the first, causing slender, sickly vines, and a greatly diminished crop.

Except the covering of plank, turnips and other roots should be stored and ventilated in the same manner.—Valley Farmer.

How to MAKE SOUTHBROT.—Pick the largest and most sound roots; trim off all the loose leaves: cut them up so that you can examine them carefully for insects, and then throw them a few at a time into a barrel or krait tub, and chop them down with a spade, (first grind and scour the spade bright and sharp,) until the tub is full; then pound with a maul until the froth rises; then cover with a clean cloth and weight; when the brine rises on the top and recedes, take the cloth off and wash off the foam; then place it back; repeat this operation three times; keep it in a cool place, but where it will not freeze, and it will keep till May. The tub must be perfectly clean and sweet. One quart of salt to one barrel, sprinkled evenly through the cabbage as it is being chopped.

CURE FOR THE POTATO DISEASE.—At the Brooklyn Institute last week, according to the Brooklyn Eagle, the potato disease was discussed, and Mr. Bigelow, who was present from Hartford, Conn., detailed the result of a successful experiment he had made the present season to prevent the rot. He stated that he had matured about an acre of potatoes with the common anathracis coal ashes, putting about half a basket in each hill. The yield from this was very large, and the crop was of an uncommon fine quality, while that part of the same field upon which he had used the ordinary compost yielded little else than diseased potatoes. This is a fact worth knowing, and if future experiments corroborate it, it will be a discovery of great practical importance.

Useful and Curious.

Unknown Tongues—The Bird.

The best known of animal tongues are, of course the most perfect among them—those of birds. It would be a long list, were we to mention but half the curious literature, that, of old and of late, has been written on this subject. Pallas, Athens herself gave the knowledge of the language of birds to Tiresias, to console him for the loss of his eyes. Helenus of Troy, Thales and Melampus claimed to possess it. Solomon, who had wisdom exceeding much, and spoke of beasts, and of fowls, and of creeping things, and of fishes, is reported to have understood the meaning of every bird's song. Pliny even gives, in his Natural History, an unfeigned receipt for the obtaining of such wonderful knowledge; and King Dag, who was a master of the science, kept sparrows, which brought him the news of the world from every country on earth. Gerbert, of Seville, the great Christian master of the Black Art, learned to understand the flight and notes of birds; and Benedict IX, who rose to the Holy See at the early age of 12 years, knew their voice, and could tell from it what had happened to-day, yesterday, and the day before, anywhere through the wide range of Christendom. It is not long since a German scholar studied the language of geese and issued proposals for a dictionary of their idiom. Two adventures Frenchmen, Dupont de Nemours and Pierquin de Gembeux, carried out the unfinished plan, and actually published works on the language of birds and other animals. It has been a favorite task with many authors to set the songs of birds to music, and to give their meaning—a scheme which Thomas Gardiner, in the Music of Nature, has more fully developed.

ANECDOTE OF AARON BURR.—In the New Haven Courier, Grant Thorburn relates that in a conversation with Aaron Burr, about the voting in Congress in 1801, when Jefferson and Burr had an equal number of votes for President, the House continuing to vote through many weeks, declaring their sittings permanent and having their beds set up in the lobby and their food brought from the hotels—and thus they continued eating, drinking, and making merry, and charging the sovereign people about fifty thousand dollars per day for the sport—Burr remarked, that at that moment of disorder, when the Government was without a head, with five hundred trusty soldiers, he could have seized on the Government and proclaimed himself Protector. "It was thus," he continued, "that Oliver Cromwell drove out the English Parliament, and declared himself Protector; it was thus that Napoleon Bonaparte, with a company of grenadiers, drove out the Five Hundred, and proclaimed himself Emperor. It is thus," said he, "that all popular governments have perished, and thus will Burr be the American." We think if Burr could be spiritually consulted now, he would have changed his opinion. The experiment of our government has now become a certain fact.

THE LEANING TOWER AT PISA.—The Leaning Tower was still there, and it certainly leans more, or at least more appreciably, than the pictures represent. This curiosity of architecture is, perhaps better known than any other to persons who have never travelled, and yet not one out of a hundred, to whom the Leaning Tower of Pisa is familiar by name, can tell for what purpose it was built. It is nothing in the world but the belfry of the Cathedral, by whose side it stands, and from which it is separated by a road. The ancient system was to make two separate constructions of the church and the bell-tower. The moderns have improved upon this plan, by clapping the spire on the top of the edifice to which it belongs. The whole mission of the tall Campanile of Pisa is accomplished when a couple of ropes are carried up by it to the chime which swings at the summit. It is entirely hollow and cylindrical, the walls being just thick enough to admit a winding staircase. The top is as dangerous a place as I remember to have ever seen, and I doubt whether a person of any disposition to giddiness could get safely around the exterior edge, unprotected as it is by railing or balustrade.—Dick Tinto.

In one of the prisons of Algeria a poor captive, who was confined in one of the cells, believing in the saying "who would be free, himself must strike the blow," determined to make a last effort to escape. With part of a broken fork, he chiselled a hole in the wall, and worked for months lightly only by the rays of hope, with this feeble tool; but at length there remained only one stone to be removed. Think how his heart must have beaten as he panned, before completing his work. Carefully he removed this last barrier between him and freedom, expecting to find impenetrable darkness, when his prison dimmed eyes were blinded by a burst of sunshine. Fancy his horror upon discovering that he had opened a way into the court-yard, amid a company of soldiers. Terror and despair were too much for him, and he stabbed himself with the unfortunate accomplice of his fatal mistake.

IMPORTANT TO SNAKE FANCIES.—Dr. Alfred H. White, writing from Lynnville, Tenn., says:

"In 1855 I dissected the head of a large rattlesnake, and to keep from being wounded by accident, I extracted the two fangs, and proceeded to examine every tissue, when I found another fang as large as the one I had extracted; close by its side I found another, varying in size; when I was surprised again by finding others, amounting to fourteen— all getting smaller and smaller, and all possessing the same characteristics as the original fang. The opposite side corresponded in every particular, excepting there were fifteen.

Most persons in petting the rattlesnake generally extract the fangs that are visible, and do not seem to be aware of the ultimate danger of so horrible a serpent."

LINIMENT FOR WINDGALLS, STRAINS, AND GROWTH OR LUMPS ON MAN OR HORSE.—One ounce oil of spike; half ounce origanum; half ounce anise; one drachm aqua-fortis and sal-ammoniac; one drachm spirit of salts; half ounce oil of sassafras; half ounce hartshorn. Bathe once or twice a day.

RUFUS R. EDWARDS, WHOLESALE GROCER.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS, Main, Between Francis & Jule Streets, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

HAS now in store, and to arrive throughout the season, the largest and best assorted stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, ever before offered in this market, and to purchasers, (I may remark,) such inducements will be offered, that I may defy competition.

800 sacks Rio coffee; 1000 000 G.D. & S.B. caps; 300 lbs. N. O. sugar; 110 gr. bls. a kit. mackerel; 300 lbs. Java coffee; 125 doz. 2 & 3 hoop herring; 1000 kegs nails assorted; 25 doz. flour sieves; 300 bls. and hys. molas; 100 boxes fine crackers; 200 kegs molasses; 100 doz. yeast powder; 400 boxes soap; 100 boxes starch; 200 lbs. tallow candles; 75 half doz. hams; 500 lbs. whole, hys. 80 boxes pickles, half grs. star candles; 275 boxes raisins; 250 boxes cheese; 50 doz. quart pickles; 3000 sacks dairy salt; 500 bls. wrap twine; 700 kegs tea different grades; 100 bls. wrap twine; 300 boxes tobacco; 275 boxes raisins; 2500 sacks G. A. salt; 200 kegs S. C. soda; 25 kegs fresh Car. rice; 10 bls. cream tartar; 200 bls. vinegar; 100 bls. almonds, all kinds; 150 bls. crushed sugar; 40 bls. Raisin nut; 100 lbs. pulverized do.; 50 kegs Red mud; 150 dozen bel. cords; 70 cases half a quarter; 400 bags assorted shot; 50 cases hys. sardines; 100 gross blacking; 50 lbs. tomato ketchup; 300 lbs. chalk a stone; 300 lbs. window glass, all sizes.

120 bls. mackerel; 50 doz. wet buckets; 80 half bls. do.; 40 sacks pepper; 50 lbs. lemon syrup; 25 sacks allspice; 175 bls. quart flasks; 100 boxes Cuba cigars; 6000 gal. stone ware; 1000 000 fine cigars; 3000 mola cassia; 500 bls. whiskey; 75 doz. wash boards; 400 half bls. do.; 100 lbs. pepper sauce; 100 bls. cognac brandy; 50 doz. oil hys. meat; 40 bls. N. E. rum; 200 kegs smoking tobacco; 90 bls. American gin; 50 boxes citrus; 100 cases Foreign do.; 75 doz. playing cards; 140 kegs cherry brandy; 80 cases mustard; 70 pipes old Bourbon; 400 boxes assorted candy; 90 bls. old Bourbon; 100 bls. star; 160 kegs French brandy; 100 kegs salaratus; 40 bls. Malaga wine; 500 dozen oysters; 25 gr. pipes port; 35 bls. ginger; 35 bls. peach brandy; 1000 bls. fine cigars; 50 bls. Mal. wine.

As a great portion of the above goods are my own direct importation, or purchased from first hands, and are offered for cash, purchasers would do well to examine my stock, and compare prices with others.

RUFUS R. EDWARDS.
June 18, '57, 6m.

SPAUDLING HOUSE, WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

ENOUGH SPAUDLING, PROPRIETOR.

IN order to do justice to the rapidly increasing travelling and local custom, the Proprietor of this House has determined to make a large addition to it, and fit it up to accommodate the public in the best style.

100 cases salaratus; 40 bls. Malaga wine; 500 dozen oysters; 25 gr. pipes port; 35 bls. ginger; 35 bls. peach brandy; 1000 bls. fine cigars; 50 bls. Mal. wine.

As a great portion of the above goods are my own direct importation, or purchased from first hands, and are offered for cash, purchasers would do well to examine my stock, and compare prices with others.

RUFUS R. EDWARDS.
June 18, '57, 6m.

HENRY F. MACY, SURVEYOR, WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

July 9, '57, 1f.

WILLIAM MAQUIKEN, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &C., WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

IS prepared to execute all work of the above kind in a superior manner, and having had thirty-five years' experience, he flatters himself that his work will compare favorably with that of any other person West of the Missouri River.

Will also attend to putting on Fire and Water Proof and Fire Resisting Roofing, and much other kind of business of this character.

July 2, '57, 1f.

R. U. TORREY, SAMUEL LAPPIN, Surveyor & Civil Engineer.

TORREY & LAPPIN, Land & General Agents & Surveyors, WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

WILL promptly attend to investing money, purchasing Tax, local and school Land Warrants, Surveying Town Sites, sub-dividing Sections, etc. Will buy and sell Town Shares and Town Lots, and do a General Agency business.

REFERENCES.—J. W. PARKER, Parker's Express, Iowa; E. B. FAIRFIELD, President Michigan Central College; J. BARKER, President Allegheny College; Hon. B. G. THIRDAUD, Tenn.; JAMES FOSTER, Hon. B. J. HOLBERT, Auburn, N. Y. June 4, '57, 1f.

Great Excitement on the Frontier! BORDER RUFFIANS ABOUT TO INVADE KANSAS!

BY late advice from Oberlin, Holt County, Missouri, we learn that KAUCHER & JESTER are about to invade our peaceful abodes, armed to the teeth with CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CRIBS, and a great many other Household conveniences, too tedious to mention, which they expect to sell at low prices, and for Cash. They will spare neither age nor sex, rich nor poor, (will trust the honest poor, and take the money from the rich,) high nor low. No political or religious creed can be taken as an excuse for not purchasing their work, as it is as good as any in the country, and is more durable than all the furniture ever shipped from St. Louis or Cincinnati. The people here have been humbugged with Eastern trash long enough, and it is high time now that they open their eyes, and "knock under" to KAUCHER & JESTER.

All classes of society—men of all conditions, from the cradle to the grave, will find it to their advantage to call upon them for—whatever they may want.

KAUCHER & JESTER

Are prepared to execute all orders for Coffins, with neatness and dispatch.

Silver and Plated Spectacles done to order. Damaged Furniture of every description repaired.

They may be found at their Head Quarters, near Utz & Watson's Steam Mill, Oregon, Mo. June 4, '57, 1f.

REGULAR ST. JOSEPH, White Cloud, Council Bluffs, AND OMAHA WEEKLY PACKET.

The New Light Draft Steamboat WATOSSA, CAPT. G. A. REICHENEKER.

Will leave weekly, for the above and all intermediate Points.

This Boat has been purchased by the citizens of St. Joseph, to run as a Weekly Packet between St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, and will positively be kept regularly in this trade.

JENNINGS & BAUCOS, Agents at White Cloud, June 4, '57, 1f.

E. A. DAMON & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in BRANDIES, WINES, Liquors and Cigars.

No. 118 Second St. Bet. Green & Morgan SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Agents for Malony & Tilton's Alcohol, Cologne, Spirit Gas & Camphene June 4, '57, 1f.

WANTED, 2,000 Cords Wood!

I WILL pay Cash for 2,000 CORDS WOOD, at or near White Cloud, Kansas, June 4, '57, 1f.

WANTED, 2,000 Saw-Logs.

I WILL pay Cash for 2,000 SAW-LOGS, delivered at White Cloud, Kansas, June 4, '57, 1f.

PETER & MCGARVEY, WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS TERRITORY, Red & State Agents.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, QUEENSWARE, IRON, NAILS, CUTLERY, DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES, OREGON, MISSOURI.

ARE now in receipt of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, to which they respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers, and all others wanting cheap and serviceable Goods. We make Iron, Hardware, Edge and all kinds of Carpenters' Tools, a leading feature in our business. Persons desiring these kinds of goods, will find ours the largest and most complete assortment above the Nodaway.

Patent and Patent Medicines are also a leading feature in our business, to which we invite the especial attention of persons wanting any thing in that line.

We take all kinds of Country Produce at the highest market price, in exchange for Goods.

We are determined to sell our Goods at as low figures as any house in the West. Call and see for yourselves. June 4, '57, 1f.

Look Out for the Mammoth Blue Mortar!

It is not, however, the purpose of the undersigned to interfere in any manner, with the duties of Congress, in the discharge of their duties, nor with agents in the recovery of their commissions, whether high or low. The publication of the lists in the newspapers, is, in his judgment, a simple act of justice to claimants—and it is not just to others, and cannot possibly be complained of by himself when he states, that for the prosecution and recovery of the claims of Officers of the Continental Army, whose names are on the list referred to, his commissions will uniformly be free and clear of all amount recovered. His commissions in other cases will be a matter of special contract.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, the undersigned states, that he cannot attend to the claims of soldiers for pensions under the act of 1838, nor can he make investigations into any pension cases "suspended" by the Pension Office, without the pre-payment of a fee. The cases of widows, under the act of 3d of February, 1853, who are entitled to pensions from 1848, will be prosecuted in the Court of Claims for a commission of ten per cent. on the arrears.

Letters making inquiries about claims of various descriptions, cannot be answered, unless a fee accompanies the application. The time required to examine cases, and the necessary expense of correspondence, in time, postage, &c., forbid such examinations, without some compensation therefor.

Persons who may wish to know on what terms generally, the undersigned will investigate and prosecute claims, may learn, by addressing him a letter enclosing a postage stamp and asking for his "Circular to correspondents."

VESPASIAN ELLIS, BALDWIN, D. C. aug. 6, 1857.

C. E. BALDWIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, GERMAN SILVER & PLATED WARE, LAMPS, Pocket Cutlery, Port Monies, FANCY ARTICLES, PIANOS, MELODEONS, And Musical Instruments of Every Description, SECOND STREET, ST. JOSEPH, MO. June 4, '57, 1f.

SHAPLEIGH, DAY & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Hardware, Cutlery & Guns 103, Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. June 4, '57, 1f.

Nebraska City Insurance Company. CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000. Nebraska City, N. T.

This Company, under a liberal Charter, is now fully organized, and their entire Capital Stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars is paid up and secured. They are prepared, from this date to grant open policies, and take risks upon equal terms with the most favored Insurance Company anywhere. Having adopted the mutual principle, its patrons will find no liability, will share in the profits of the Company.

The operations of the Company will be confined, for the present, to MARINE or CASUAL risks, with a maximum liability of \$12,500 on any one bottom.

Being the only Insurance Office, on the above popular plan, West of the Missouri, it confidently expects a generous support from Western Merchants.

Respectfully invite the Missouri River patronage.

DIRECTORS: S. F. NICKOLLS, CHAS. F. HOLLY, H. P. BENNETT, J. L. ARMSTRONG, W. N. HINCHMAN, MILES W. BROWN, A. A. BRADFORD.

OFFICERS: CHAS. F. HOLLY, President, J. J. ARSDE, Secretary, ST. LOUIS, AGENT—COL. W. F. HOWARD. June 4, '57, 4m.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG. MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—Young's Great Physiological Work, The Pocket Encyclopaedia, or every one's own Dictionary, by Wm. Young, M. D. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It gladdens the heart, and every one should be acquainted with it; still, it is a book that must be kept locked up, and not allowed to the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of five cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 153 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa. June 4, '57, 1f.

LAW AND AGENCY.

AFTER the month of June, the undersigned will give his attention to business generally in the Court of Claims, and in the several Departments, in which claimants may require counsel. He will not be prepared before the 1st of July to enter into correspondence on such business, as his time will be wholly engrossed until July in closing up his affairs connected with the American Organ.

The undersigned, having obtained, during the twenty odd years which he devoted mainly to Revolutionary Claims, at Washington, a large amount of facts and proofs connected with the services of officers of the Revolution, and having a complete list of all those Continental Officers who were promised half-pay by the several Congresses, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different periods, shall be ready to refer to the undersigned, and of those who whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 9th of August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the bill referred to pay such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon